MAN'S SUBLIMINAL SELF. THE OTHER HIDDEN NATURE THAT ASSERTS IISELF SOMETIMES.

Mason's Study of Changes of Personalities and Their Origin-People Who flave More Thun One Conscionances-Responsibility of One Self for Another. Changes of personality have from time immemorial been observed, wondered at, and sometimes regarded with fear as being supernatural. This view was taken by the ancients. to whom the phenomenon of an altered ego opeared as possession by evil spirits. Later, change of personality was classified as tempopary insurity, and not until Ribot, Janet, Richet Kraft-Ebing, and other eminent psychologists ook up the study of it was it properly classified in the case of hypnotic subjects, it was clearly shown that some of them possessed two an shown three distinct consciousnesses; a patient of even three distinct consciousnesses; a patient of Prof. Janet, who was normally Madame B., and answered to the name of Leonie, being in the first subliminal consciousness quite a differant person, Leontine, and in the second subiminal consciousness or third personality a still different person, Léonore. Of these per-sonalities Léonie was conscious only of her-Leontine recognized the existence of Léonie, though as a different person, but knew nothing of Léonore: while Léonore recognized both Leontine and Léonie, and knew nothing of any deeper personality, if deeper person ality there were. The rule holds good in all cases that each consciousness knows nothing

recognizes the personalities above it in the scale, including the original personality. Starting from the basis of knowledge afforded by the hypnotic experimenters, Dr. R. Osgood Mason of this city has written a monograph entitled "Alternating Personalities; Their Origin and Medico-Legal Aspect," which is at once careful consideration of the problems arising in dealing with sub-personality, and a plea for elder, deeper, and more general study than has yet been given to the subject by the medical ession. Dr. Mason, as an expert in mental diseases, a student of hypnotism, and a psycholist has a large experience upon the subject. conditions under which the liminal self has appeared, as follows:

of any subliminal consciousness further down

the scale; but every subliminal consciousness

-1. There are the cases of distinctly alternating personalities, in which the change from one to the other occurs suddenly and spontaneously, and an entirely new personality comes upon the scene, entirely sane, with perfect knowledge of and in perfect barmony with its environments, continuing not only for hours, but for mouths and even years, performing the duties of life in a wholly normal, useful, and

2. There is the very large class of cases in which the second personality or subliminal self is brought to the surface by means of hypnotism. It is this subliminal self which hears the sugtions made by the hypnotizer, and impresses uspess so as to insure their fulfilment consciousness, to as of matter than also, which industries the functions of organic life, causing such marked changes in digestion, circulation, and especially that wonderful influence on the vaso-motor system which by suggestion causes vesication, stigmatization, and kindred

marvels.

"3. There are the startling phenomena which occur in ordinary sleep, namely, somnambulism and veridica; dreams.

1. There is the large class of changes in personality as well as intelligence brought about by recognized pathologic conditions of the

ganism.

Desides these classes, there is the whole ries of automatic actions—automatic speak—
g. writing, and drawing: also hallucinations hearing voices and seeing visions, all of hich belong to the varied action and influaccof the subliminal self."

After considering briefly the nature and source of personality, the author goes on to propound his theory of the cause of subliminal con-

"How did these various phases of our personany, so distinct and different, claiming for themselves separate existences and names, come to exist, and why do they manifest themselves at all? As Ribos would describe personality by a single-word—habit—so I, perhaps with more obvious propriety, might describe the appear-ance of a second personality with the single word staylam.

anceof a second personality with the single word stavism.

"It is a well-recognized fact that certain clearly defined truths or characteristics, either physical or mental, existing in ancestors, near or remote, may, after passing by one or more generation, at length crop out distinctly and unmistakably in a later one. Physical peculiarities or deformities, tendency to certain discusse, or peculiar mental characteristics are frequently in this manner transposed; also a peculiar insight or solus for certain pursuits, as, for instance, hunting, fishing, and frontier life, a military career, mathematics, music, action, or extensible pursuits, exitating in a marked log, or extensible pursuits, exitating in a marked

ille, a military career, mathematica, music, actlog, or scientific nursuits, existing in a marked
degree in some near or remote ancestor, may,
indeed, be inherited directly in the succeeding
generation, but, on the other hand, it may pass
ever one or more generations to appear in an
unmistakable manner in a later one.

"Suppose, for instance, that five generations
back there appeared a man of marked and thormethy had the acceptable. unmistakable manner in a later one.

"Suppose, for instance, that five generations back there appeared a man of marked and thoroughly bad characteristics, married to a right-minded, moral, even religious womann: that he was a vilifier of morality and religiou, profane and vicious in life, and unscrupulous in his dealings with others: that the generations which immediately anocessed him came under influences which, aided by inherited characteristics from the mother, isel lives of morality, uprightness, or even conspicuous plety. In the fifth generation, however, appeared a man who, in the midst of these moral and religious environments, was conspicuous for his prefamity, vicious life, and unscrupulous conduct, so identical with his remote ancestor as to make the connection undoubted. Where did this evil tennency exist during the four intervening generations? Let us tap the main line between the two extreme points and see what information may be extracted.

In the fourth generation was a mild, religiously inclined woman, but of unsound health and perhaps of unstable personality. From some sudden shock, syncope or loss of conscious-heas orcurs, and, as in the case of Félida X., on recovery an entirely new and different personality is found to have taken the place of the original one. It professes to be a man, and to the horror and consternation of the good people surrounding her she commences to curse, to vilify everything good, and upholds entiments and practices of the most offeunive and criminal character. This person has a chain of memories and a personal history entirely foreign and unknown to the primary self, but quite consistent with those of the remote ancestor whom we have considered in an hour or a day the primary consciousness has returned, but there is not the elighteet knowledge or recollection of the character which she has represented in her second personality, and very likely the case is diagnosed as temporary insanity; in a more primitive age it would have been called possession by an evil spirit

seally generations, giving rise to the perplexing and much debated condition of multiplex personalities.

With this view of the origin and nature of ordinary as well as alternating personalities, it is not difficult to determine the medico-legal aspect from which these cases should be viewed, it is evident, first, that the primary self must not be held responsible for actions, either good or bad, committed by the second or any succeding branality, since it is absolutely isnorant of the dolongs or even of the cristence or these personalities. It would undoubtedly be just to restrain the individual from violence or wrongdoing during the oresence of the personality committing the wrong, but no index of justice to take the life or even to several punish the individual whose identity he mas been accustomed to associate with the ordinary self, on account of wrong doing committed by any succeeding personality while the ordinary self, on account of wrong doing committed by any succeeding personality while the ordinary self was wholly unconscious.

"It would have been manifestly unjust to punish article ling's lima S. for theft committed by her second personality, and wisely the court of held. Again, in judging of the sanity of individual such architected by alternating personalities, we must judge each state or personality by itself without reference to the ratates, but must act chiefly with reference to the primary signon alternating as bearing spon alternating as bearing

must act chiefly with reference to the primary self."

In his consideration of insanity as bearing shon astronalities, Dr. Mason declares that the personalities, Dr. Mason declares that the fact that it is not the individual's primary self which is being examined should make no difference in the conclusion. He says:

"Felida X, in her second condition had even a clearer comprehension of her surroundings and her relations to others than when in her primary state; and the same may be said of many other individual cases of the same kind, but if found insane, in disnosing of the case reference must be had to the fact that it is not the primary or usual self that is affected, and that self when present should not be made to softer.

er.

The same rule is applicable in judging of anity or crime appertaining to persons whose insanty or crime appertaining to persons whose actions are automatic, even though consolvus-less is retained, as is frequently the case with those who have the faculty or automatic writing, speaking and other automatic actions

carried on by the subliminal self; the ability

the subliminal self to influence the action of the primary self, as previously shown, must be taken into account and the degree of responsibility judged of accordingly.

"Professional experts, by opinions given in courts of justice, often virtually decide questions of liberty and even of life; but he who gives such opinions without taking into account the possible influence and power of automatism and the subliminal self, assumes a responsibility which better instructed men would consider grave indeed.
"In conclusion I would say that the fact of

In conclusion I would say that the fact of alternating personalities, or the subliminal self with its manifold manifestations, has a very important and practical bearing, and demands a much wider and more intelligent study than has hitherto been accorded to it by our pro-

SAVED BY THE GIRAFFE.

An Gid Circus Man's Story of a Remarkable Midnight Meseur, "Whenever I look at a giraffe," said the old

frous man, as he stood for a moment in front of the giraffe case, "It makes me think of an experience I had once in the old days when medians trains of their own as they do now "We had showed one day in a big country town, and after the night performance we struck tents as usual and packed up and startin the morning, when we had made, I should

some twenty-two miles distant. It was midnight when we got started. Along about 2 o'clock say, about six miles, we saw through the trees shead, off to the right, a glow of light, and I rode on ahead to see what it was. The road but a little further on it took a bend to the right, and when I got to the bend I saw about quarter of a mile further along on the right hand side of the road a house afire, and in about half a minute I was alongside of it. "It was a two-story, square, frame house standing not very far back from the road, and

without any verandas or perches, or any projec-tions whatever, but just the steps from the front door. The house was all afire on the side toward me as I came up, dames coming out of the second-story windows, and just be ginning to curl out around the caps of the windows on the first story, and the folks in the house were all at the second-story fron, windows furthest from the side of the house that was burning most. Still I couldn't see why they didn't come down the stairs and out the got a little nearer and looked in below and saw the house was all afire down stairs, and the

the house was all afire down stairs, and the stairs already blazing. And the house stood on a foundation that reached four or five feet above the ground, so that it would have been a jump of fitteen or twenty feet from the windows, and they didn't wast to jump, and so they just stood there, huddled together at two of the windows, hollering.

"All the time the circus was coming along, and by this time the centre pole was halted abreast of the house. Nobody could get a centre pole up any quicker than we calid, but if we had raised it here the upper end of it would have rested against the roof of the house and been a foot or two away from the windows, and it would have been pretty risky for the folks, excited as they were, to try to reach that distance from the windows to slide down it, to say nothing or the risk of losing the pole, and I knew something better than that, any way, so I hollered to the folks to hold on, and then I started the centre pole on and rode back along the line myself.

"We had at that time the higgest straffe I

lered to the folks to hold on, and then I startical the centre poice on and rode back along the line myself.

"We had at that time the biggest giraffe I ever saw, one that stood about eighteen feet high; I may possibly be a few inches off in that, but not many, if any, and he was the most doctle and intelligent giraffe I ever knew. His cage wasn't very far from the head of the line, and I hustled him along up to the front, the rest of the procession keeping moving all the time, but when we got the giraffe cage up in front of the house the line stooped, sort of its own accord, because everybody was interested, and it so happened that it halted with the aninal cages strung along right in front of the house, and every blessed animal had his nose up at the grating in the side of the cage looking out at the burning house, and at the people in the windows and seeing us manocuvr; the giraffe cage. And there wasn't an everlasting sight of time to lose, now, either, because the flames were already beginning to come out of the front windows upstars and down, on the other side of the front door, on the end of the house toward the burning side, and things were beginning to get more or less lurid.

"We opened the giraffe's cage and let him
"We opened the giraffe's cage and let him

ing side, and things were beginning to get more or less lurid.

"We opened the giraffe's cage and let him out. We had taught him to lift men up to the bare of firing tiapezes, and to pick them off, and this was a cinch for him; but the biggest thing about it was that he seemed to understand just what was wanted of him. We sheered the grizzly bear cage wagon out of the road and up tolerably near to the corner of the house, and then we started the giraffe, the two grizzlies in the cage looking on with the rest.

favorable prospect for a more satisfactory sale of the remainder of the apples held throughout the country.

Substantially the same state of affairs exists in Europe. There the apple crop last fall was amalier than usual, but the exports to Europe from American ports have been far greater than usual, and they have continued large; the markets there have been overstocked at times, and some American shipments have resulted in loss to the shipper, the proceeds not covering cost of shipment. Extremely low prices have, however, helped in Europe as here to close up stocks, and there is mow a renewed inquiry for apples from the United Kingdom and from continental ports. A very extensive receiver and shipper of American apples said that his might result in such increase of shipments as to bring about another glut in European markets; but it was thought that of apples hardy enough to export the supplies remaining are not so great as to make it impossible for European markets to take at reasonable prices the quantities that will be sent. The exports of apples last week from the United States and Canada amounted to about 75,000 barrels, of which between 30,000 and 40,000 barrels were shipped from Haiffax.

Demerit Marks for Retirond Men.

In maintaining discipline on the Long Island Railroad hereafter suspensions and fines will be discontinued and instead a record of services will be kept, in which each employee will get good or bad marks. In case an employee reaches the limit in demerit marks he will be dropped from the employ of the courpany, while the ones attentive to duty will stand in line for promo-

MACEO AT CLOSE RANGE. STORIES BY AN AMERICAN

Personal Appearance of the Cuban Leader

-Life at file Headquarters-No Liking for Display, but a Strict Disciplinarias. I rom the Minneapolis Times. Readers of the Times will remember the interest which was created a year and a half ago in the probable fate of Franc R. E. Woodhave been killed in Cuba at the time or the were received of his escape from the Spanish soldlery by whom he had been condemned to be snot, bis perilous adventures with the Cuban army, a recapture and escape with ten companions after five comrades had been shot by the brutal Spanish butchers.

Capt. Woodward's home is in Minneapolis. He returned to this city about a year ago, and has since remained with his mother at 1929 Hennepin avenue.

While with the Cuban army Capt. Wood-

ward served under Gen. Antonio Maceo, and several times he was on detached service with was shot a few months ago in battle. Capt. Woodward is probably the only white man in the world to-day who can tell something of the characteristics of the Cuban leader, as he passed almost three months in camp with him, seeing him every day, marching with him, eating with him, and sleeping in a hammock alongside Maceo. For a time he com manded the personal cavalry escort and acted as English secretary, attending to the cor respondence incidental to the tour which was

respondence incidental to the tour which was made by the little army when it was still in its infancy, and when it was recruited by a march around the entire eastern end of the island.

"The first time I saw Gen. Macco." said Capt. Woodward last evening, "was on a day morning in 1805. I had been making forced marches in company with a scouting party commanded by Capt. Marco, with whom I had been travelling since Heft the mountain hospital at Jirawaca.

"Distinctly do I remember the morning on which I first saw the great black leader. Our horses were blown and exhausted. We had changed animals a half dozen times that morning, as we had been in the saddle since 2 yclock. I was astride a homely, camel-necked brute whose sides I had cruelly lacerated with the spurs, and the blood had congealed along his mud-snattered sides. Long lines of men stood by the roadside and stared at me as I rode along by the side of Capt. Marco, followed ay haif a score of ragged, tired men. We looked like almost anything but soldiers. It took us but a short time to pass the halted infantry, and then I saw the first regular cavality of the Juban army. Imagine a collection of swarthy, ragged, cheerful-looking men, carrying all sorts of arms and accoutered in all styles; their lean jaws set in determination and with bright, intelligent syes—seated on a lot of round barrelled horses of a generally jaded appearance, and you have caught the idea of Macco's cavalry as it appeared at the beginning of the war. Col. Goulet tkilled at Bayomas sat at their head. He gave me a smile and nod as I rode past, and I lifted my tired hand in salute.

"A group of a score of horsemen occupied a knoll to the right of the road and a rod or two off it. Past this point the little arm, was flining and Gen. Macco was making his first review. He was mounted on an immense correl stallion, by all odds the finest looking animal in the whole aggregation, and with erect head, shoulders thrown back and features alert he

and the nalls were well kent. In sature he same and down, on the other side of the front door, on the send of the house toward the burns were rise juried. "Ref", case and juried to the same of the send of the house toward the burns move of less juried. "Ref", case and juried to the burns of first thouse and the little on the toward of the burns of first the send of the well and the send of the se

he believed that the bullet which was to end his life would find him whether he dodgod or not. So he did not try to get out of the way of them.

"He'never smiled during the times that I saw him. There was always a grave look on his face, as though his thoughts were busy with weighty things. At times he would be most horribly annoyed at trifles, especially breaches of discipline. He thought the world of a man who would fight, but he did not care for nor respect a man who did not like to fight.

"Maceo did not care for display. When I joined him there was with the company a package sent out from Santisco de Cuba containing some red leather legeings, a belt, and an espada, or short stabbing sword. The sword had a guard on it, something that the machetes did not have, and Maceo had the armorer take the guard from the espada and statch it to a serviceable machete. He was always careful that the men were respectful ha his presence, and none of them dared transcress the various simple rules which governed his little court out there in the wilderness. I do not think that there were any who cared to do so, either. His word was the only law that prevailed. His punishments were strict and to the point. If a rule was broken the man had to suffer for it, no matter who he was. When I captured the town of Baradada, a small port on the, north coast, the ene store

was looted by the men and everything serriceable was carried away. There was no commissary department. The men took what
they wasted to use and left the rest for those
who came afterward. When the last had left,
however, there was not much left. In the
cellar of the store was found a tannity of runpowder, about 200 machetes, several thou-and
rounds of ammunition, and a score of cans of
blark machine oil to be used in the mill where
they made sugar. The cooking of the men
was very simple, and if was customary for
each servant or coldier to carry a small bottle
of 'montequello' or gresse to use in frying the
sweet potatoes. Gresse was a scarcity, and the
men were anxious to secure sone of the machine oil to use in frying the articles of food
which were cooked in that manner. Maceo
set a guard to watch the ammunition and oil,
which was piled up in that centre of the street,
until it could be carried away by the back
acimals. He had his headquarter; in the store
building, and set at a table writing letters, &c.,
almost the entire day. He had given positive
instructions that up man was to come within a
certain distance of the oil and ammunition, as
he was a ware of their fondness for the former.
The guard was a good-natured fellow, and
some of his chums, who thought Maceo was
not watching, signalled him that they wished
to carry off one of the cans. A good opportunity was awaited, and when it was considered safe one of the men made a quick movemont, seiged one of the cans. A good opportunity was awaited, and when it was considered safe one of the cans. A good opportunity was awaited, and when it was considered safe one of the cans. A good opportunity was awaited, and when it was considered safe one of the cans. A good opportunity was awaited, and when it was considered safe one of the cans and started off
with it. Maceo was apparently watchins them
out of the tail of his eye, and he seized his revolver, which lay on the table in front of him,
and took a snap shot at the sentry. The
se

COMPLAINTS OF BUSTON'S GAS.

Death and Illness Attributed to the Pro portion of Carbonic Oxide in It. Bosros, Jan. 24 .- That time-honored, whisker-gre wn joke about the man from Maine who blows out the gas and wakes up in another land than his native Skowhegan, no longer strikes the Rostonian on the funny bone. Death has arrived so often of late through the gas mains of Boston that timid people have returned to extra consignments. For a week discussions have been going on about dollar gas and the leath-dealing carbonic oxide therein contained.

Water gas is used here, and since its introduction, about ten years ago, death by asphyxiation has been on the increase. This gas contains from 29 to 32 per cent. of carbonic oxide. whereas the old coal gas held but about 7 per cent. There used to be a law in Massachusetts fixing the limit of carbonic oxide at 10 per cent. That law was repealed in 1884, about the time when experiments were being made with a view to introducing water gas in Boston. Now there is talk of passing a new law similar to the old one, and since the seven deaths by gas last Monday several members of the Legislature have been urged to do something for the pro-

tection of life in Boston.

Forty persons were killed by gas in this city between Feb. 5, 1896, and Jan. 4 of this year. This number was increased by seven last Monday. Most of these deaths occurred in hotels and boarding houses, the gas reaching the victims through leaks in the mains or from care-lessly turned off cocks. Coal gas, under the lessly turned off cocks. Coal gas, under the same circumstances, would not have killed, it is averred, and this is the reason why Boaton is just now wishing itself back to the old-time fluid even if it did cost more. Not only has water gas killed, but it has also made people ill. Dr. W. F. Braper, medical examiner for the city, believes that a great many cases of so-called hervous prostration can be traced to the fumes of water gas. In some cases of po-soning by gas, where the victims are discovered before the heart stops, the most diligent treatment has failed to revive them, and they have lingered on for hours until death came. The officer of coal gas and water gas on the system, as a great many people have been saved after being rendered unconscious by the fumes of coal gas. Prof. Edward S. Wood, M. D., of the Harvard Medical School, believes that unless relief comes from another quarter the law limiting the amount of carbonic oxide to 10 per cent. should be restored to the statute books.

"The theory of the manufacture of water gas differs sourcely from that of coal or naphtha gas," says the professor. It depends, first, upon the production of a non-lluminating gas from steam, and, secondly, upon the manufacture of perfolution of a non-lluminating gas from steam, and, secondly, upon the manufacture of perfolution of a non-lluminating gas can be made very cheaply. This is done by passing them over incandescent carbon, which has a very powerful attraction for oxygen, abstracts it from the ateam, and unites with it to form at first a mixture of hydrogen and carbonic acid. The carbonic acid is, on passing through another layer of coal, deprived of one-naif of its oxygen, and carbonic acids is formed. This we have as the result, if the process has been properly conducted, a mixture of hydrogen and carbonic acids is formed, and great care is necessary to keep the temperature of purpose of mixture of the process has been properly conducted, a mixture of purpose of mixture of the purpose of carbonic acids is formed same circumstances, would not have killed, it is

yield of the finished gas, since it must be re-moved by purification, or if it is not removed it injures the illuminating power very much. Anthracite coal contains sulphur, and yields ammonia when distilled, so that purification is as necessary in the case of water gas as of coal gas. Water gas, as thus made, contains as a rule about 40 or 50 per cent, of carbonic oxide, and about 10 per cent, of petroleum or naphtha gas."

rule about 40 or 50 per cent. of carbonic oxide, and about 10 per cent. of petroleum or naphtha gas.

Prof. Wood says that the owners of the various patent processes for making water gas advance as one of their strong arguments the fact that the pon-luminous gas alone can be distributed for heating purposes at a coat of only a few cents the thousand feet. The distribution of this mixture of hydrogen and carbonic oxide should be opposed, he says, as the gas is devoid of odor and extremely deadly.

"This mixture." says Prof. Wood. "contains nearly 50 per cent. of carbonic oxide, which is one of the most active of poisons, producing when inhaled speedy death. According to Lebhanc one volume of it diffused through 100 volumes of air totally unit- it to sustain life."

Prof. Wood cites the fact that although the manufacture of water gas for illuminating purposes on a large scale has been subjected to investigation, experiment, and trial for more than twenty years in Europe, none of the large European companies has adopted it. Last Thursday night water gas furnished a theme for warm debate in the Common Council. One of the appointment of a committee to inquire into the process used by the companies in Boston who, he said, were making gasout of "water and other foreign substances." He is from Ward six, and may be related to the Alderman of atory who wanted the city to purchase a male and a female and raise its own gondolas.

PASTOR SCHULTZ HITS BACK.

By a Pulpit Talk He Drives Superintendent Colyer to Resign.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Jan. 24.—The excitement in the village of Uniondale because two of the rustees of the public school, George B. Colyer and William Van Wickien, had forbidden the Rev. Charles Schultz, pastor of the Con-gregational Church, to hold a night school n the building, was increased to-night when Pastor Schultz denounced from the pulpit the principal of the public school, Caleb Simons, and the two trustees. Mr. Colyer is also super-intendent of the Sunday school. Mr. Schultz

principal of the public school, Caleb Simons, and the two trusteess. Mr. Colyer is also super-intendent of the Sunday school. Mr. Schultz said in substance:

"I started this night school to teach some of the men of Uniondale who cannot attend the day school how to read and write. My efforts were rewarded far beyond any expectations, and after three menths' attendance men who before could neither read nor write could do so with ease. Principal Simons then circulated the report that I had mutilated his deak by standing on it. He also circulated the report that I and my assistant, Mr. Alvin G. Smith, had allowed boys to throw ink around the room and upon the walls of the school building. I met Trustees Van Wicklen and Colyer on the street. Mr. Van Wicklen then damned me from one corner to the other. How will, or do you, allow such men to act as trustees of your public school? They are making every effort to prevent me teaching the poor and ignorant people of this village free, but I shall conduct a night school and help these people to get an education if one hundred thousand devils come out of hell to stop me.

"Mr. Garrett Durvea, the trustee who is atanding by me and assisting me to keep up this night school, made an investigation, and found that no damage of any description had been done in the school room.

"Although Mr. Durvea is a hotel keeper and sells liquor, I honor and respect him for the part he has taken to assist these comparatively inforant men to obtain an education. In this look at his noble character and not at his occupation. How I do hate a man who says he is a Christian when in reality he is a tool of the devil. Either the superintendent of the Sunday school, Mr. Colyer, must leave this church or I will. If religion cannot change a man he must be the property of the devil."

The beature is supported, with but few exceptions, by the prominent residents of Uniondale. A petition is in circulation as superintendent of the Congregational Sunday School. It was seccepted by an almost unanimous vote o

HANDBALL.

Pitegorald's Coming Stirs Up the Sport-A Since the arrival of James Fitzgerald, th rish champion, matters have been booming in handball circles, especially at the Brooklyn Club's court, where he is mastering the fine points of the American game. Fitzgerald had lively brush with William Courtney, the South Brooklyn past master, on Friday, and the two artists furnished a very pretty exhibition. Conditions favored the Irishman and he won, 21 -18-21. A big crowd spent the Saturday half holiday at the court, and Fitzgerald was again J. Davies as partner, while the other Trales graduate, Jerry McMahon, picked J. Hyland. The latter pair won after a rousing match, 21—17, 16—21, 21—20. Several of the local experts showed up well in other matches.

Standing room was at a premium during the entire "club day" session at the court, lovers of the game coming from all directions to see and great the clever little Irishman. Fitz and McMahon wound up a spirited day's sport by going in against Phil Casey and James Dunne. Jr. The Traice team played together splendidly and took the first two sames off the reel, but the other pair then played up in finished style and soon equalled the score, and the friendly rivals agreed to call it an even break. As a matter of fact there was only a single ace between the respective totals.

Play was also plentiful and lively at the other local courts, and, taken altogether, it was the biggest "club day" of the season. The scores: ATTHE BROOKLYN CLUB'S COURT. graduate, Jerry McMahon, picked J. Hyland.

AT THE BROOKLYN CLUB'S COURT. John Tangley Charles Baieigh and J. Ryan 21 18 21-6 Charles Baieigh and J. Ryan 17 21 15-5 James Fitzgerald and J. McMahon. 21 21 17 18-75 Phil Casey and J. Dunne, Jr. 15 17 21 21-74 AT THE MANHATTANVILLE COURT.

W. P. Cashman 91 91 10-61 F. Fay and J. Murphy 18 17 21-56 V. Delaney and W. O'Leary.......21 18 21 18-79 Fitspatrick and J. Durkin.......17 21 15 21-74 Scoggins and P. Fiar-ty AT THE JERSEY CITY COURT. W. Muldoon and J. Douglas. W. Moran and A. Connors. P. Scott and M. O'Connell M. M. Rorty and J. V. Falvey P. Flaherty and J. Flynn ... AT THE WILLIAMSBURGH COURT.

..... 14 91-66 MeGowan McGowan and M. Lundy. O'Connor and J. Murphy McManus and T. Daly Murtagh and P. O'Neil 18 91 91-60 17 21 21-59 21 18 17-56 AT THE GREENPOINT COURT. M. Glynn Durkin and C. Eagen..... M. Lehaney and H. McAllister. .19 17 90-69 ...91 10 91 18-74

King E. Lawtor and C. Mulhall.

Gossip of the Courts,

Jimmy Dunne's trouble with his finger put him off his game somewhat, but he is steadily rounding into shape again.

P. Scott and P. Flaberty of the Jersey City Court stand ready to play E. Lawlor and T. Higgins of Greenpoint a nome and home match for \$25 a side. Greenpoint a nome and home match for \$20 a side, Proprietor Egan of the Jersey City Court gener-ously offers to put up a consolation metal for com-petition between the three aspiring amateurs who got bowled out in the recent championship tourna-ment.

Next Wednesday is set down as a red letter day at the Brookiyn H. B. C., the special feature of the matinée card being a friendly exhibition rubber be-tween Phil Casey, champion of the world, and James Fittgerald, the frian champion.

The enthusiaste who have been engaged in the inter-city club tournament at continuous ney at Brooklyn, the result being that John Huking leads with two games won and no defeats, while Harvey Roberts of the Crescent A. C., is in second place. The standing of the players to date follows:

John Huking (90)..... Harvey Roberta (100). Jacob Duhme (100). George Harnard (75). Fred Keeney (85). J. T. Beckwith (100)... To-morrow night Jacob Duhme will meet George Barnard. Giboog's Harprice at Pool,

NEWARE, Jan. St.—Charles Gibson of Treuton created something of a sensation in the State championship pool tourney'at Murray's Areade last night by defeating John S. Leonard of Red Bank by the one-side score of 185 to 86. As Leonard was formerly a figure notional tourneys, and as he put up a strong game in national tourneys, and as he put up a strong game on the opening night, it was expected that the score would be close at least. The second game was a hard atruggle between Frank Meade of Jersey City and A. C. Zanes of Princeton, the former winning by 125 to 114.

Among the Caremen The annual meeting and election of officers of the Middle States Begatta Association will be held to-night at the Hotel Mariborough.

Capt. Cassiny of the Union Boat Club says that the new rowing machines will be placed in the boat house by the letter part of the week and that he will then put his men in training for the Hariem regatta.

regatta.

Bob Pelton has been trying hard to find new and destrable material for a junior four-oared crew to represent the Seawanbaka Boat Club in the cup race at the Long island_Regatta. He picked out and trained the winners of the trophy last year.

The directors of the Seawannaka Boat Club of Brooklyn nave viected the following officers for the year. President, J. H. Vrecland; Vice-President, E. C. Wallace; Secretary, Ralph Trembly; Treasurer, Pred Ayers; Capitain, Robert H. Potton; Lieutenaut, H. T. Washburs.

H. T. Washburs.

Leon Mayer of the Lone Star Boat Club, Secretary of the Hariem Regatta Association and also of the Middle States Regatta Association, is quite enthusiastic over his pet houby of forming a Greater New York Rowing Association. He has decided to eall a meeting for the middle of February to consider the If the Valencias of Hoboken carry out their pro

If the Valencias of Hoboken carry out their pro-poses plan of building a summer boat house on the banks of the Hackensack liver. Capt. Henry Schocke will be acte to make entries in all the local rewattas. The cish is composed of good rowing material, but the rough water on the Hudson, in the vice nity of their boat house, has prevented the members from doing the necessary training in light boats. A senior four-cared gig crew will be en-tered in the Harlem regatts. The location for the new house on the Hackensack has already been so-lected.

Baseball Notes.

The Easton Baseball Club has organized for the coming season with a first-class team and will be under the management of Herman G. Lustig. The Eastons would like to book games with all teams of players averaging 19 years, for Sundays and holidays; also out-of-town teams within 100 miles of New York city offering suitable guarantees. Address iterman G. Lustig, 634 East Thirteenth street.

Mr. Rhodes Visits Dr. Jameson. LONDON, Jan. 24.-Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who ar

rived here yesterday from South Africa in conection with the Parliamentary investigation that is to be made into Dr. Jameson's raid int the Transvaal, to-day visited Dr. Jameson, whom he had not seen before since the invasio; of the Transvaal took place. He found that there had been much improvement in the Doctor's health since his release from prison.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MASSACHUSETTS HAS PARED WELL. The Bay State Always to Line When Cabi

Massachusetts, which is neither the oldest, nor the largest, nor the most populous, nor the most uncertain politically of the States of the Union, has had a larger representation in the the States of the country, larger even than New prise no one to know that one of the first select elect was a Massachusetts man, a prominent former Governor of that State, for Secretary of the Navy. It appears to have been what may be described as one of the early political traditions of the country that in every Presidential Cabinet Massachusetts should have a place. At Massachusetts stood fifth among the colonies n population, and at the close of the Revolutionary war it had fourth place, Virginia standing first, Pennsylvania second, North Car olire third, and New York fifth, In 1820, Massachusetts had fallen to the seventh place, and it has held that position almost uninterruptedly until at the last State or Federal census it was exceeded by New York, Pennsylvania. Illinois, Ohlo, and Missouri, Massachusetts having substantially the same population as Texas at present.

Thirty Massachusetts men have held Cabinet offices in Washington, and the list is in many setts had, under Washington, the first Secretary of the Navy was created, the first Secretary of it was George Cabot of Massachusetts, appointed of the Navy was created, the first Secretary of it was George Cabot of Massachusetts, appointed by President Adams, also a resident of that State. The first Postmaster-General, Samuel Osgood, appointed by President Washington, was a resident of Massachusetts, and so was his successor, Timothy Pickering. Timothy Pickering did not have what may be called in these days an attractive name, but he certainly had considerable experience in holding Cabinet offices, for he was in turn Secretary of State, Secretary of War, and Postmaster-General, and also a Senator and member of the House of Representatives. Massachusetts has been represented with creditin many Cabinets. Daniel Webster, John Quincy Adams, and Edward Everett held the post of Secretary of State, George Cabot, and George Hancroft were Secretaries of the Navy. Theophilus Parsons, Caleb Cushing, E. Rockwell Hoar and Charles Devens were Attorney-Generals, Henry Dearborn and William C. Endicott were Secretaries of War, and Samuel Dexter and George S. Boutwell were Secretaries of the Treasury. The present Secretary of State, Richard Oiney, is a resident of Massachusetts, and the next Secretary of the Navy will, from present indications, be a Massachusetts man, too.

There is one place in the Cabinet, however.

present indications, be a Massachusetts man, too.

There is one place in the Cabinet, however, which has never some to the Bay State, and that is the post of Secretary of the interior; and, in fact, since its establishment no New England man and no New York or New Jersey man, either, has ever held it. One reason to which may be ascribed the favor with which residents of Massachusetts are regarded by American Presidents is that Massachusetts men, as a rule, have preliminary training in Congress before they aspire to Cabinet posts, a training which many other aspirants lack.

ASLEEP NEARLY TWO DATE Sanry Schneck Passies the Staff of

Brooklyn Hospital. The young man who was found insensible early on Saturday morning in a car of the Myrtle avenue line in Brooklyn and taken to St. Catharine's Hospital regained consciousness for a while at 5 A. M. yesterday. He said his name was Henry schneck, his age 18 years, and that he worked for his uncle, a grocer at Columbia and Sackett street, Brooklyn. He said that on Friday night he visited a friend in the lower part of Fulton street, and on setting out for his uncle's grocery he became dazed and got on the first passing car. Shortly before 6 o'clock he fell into a suppor, and half a dozen decure vanily tried to arouse him. He was in the same condition last hight. One of the Sisters at the hospital said: "We don't believe that there is anything serious the matter with the patient, but that he is simply having a sound sieep."

Scheeck awoke again last night and answered several questions. He saked for his uncle, and wanted to su home. His wish will probably be complied with to-day.

10TH ST., 34 EAST.—Warm, sunny, connecting double, single rooms; excellent board; every convenience; moderate. 20TH ST. 121 EAST.—Handsome large second floor front room, also single rooms; splendid board: OTH ST., 126 EAST.—Handsomely furnished large 2 rooms table board unsurpassed; choice appoint ments; moderate prices. 3 2D ST., 36 EAST, near Madison av.—Handsome 2 rooms: steam heated; superior table; table boarders wanted.

7 TH ST., 24 WEST. Single and double rooms, with board; 2d and 8d floor; April 1; reference. 2.20 St. 18 AND 20 WEST, between Broadway 2.2 and 5th av., lately united.—Three small rooms yet vacant; table boarders also desired; table fur-nished with Health Food Co.'s cereal products. 320 St., 361 WEST. - Newly furnished large and small rooms; board optional; terms moderate. 330 ST., 18 WEST, opposite Walderf; handsome permanent; transient; references. 330 ST., 52 WEST.—Large and small rooms; superior board; every convenience; strictly private family; references. 2 4TH 8T. 211 WEST, near B'way.—Randsomely 2 T furnished large suite of rooms, main floor; su perior hoard, select appointments; private house centrally located; terms reasonable. 34 TH ST., 122-126 WEST.—Bandsomery furnished large and small rooms; excellent table board very reasonable. 3 4 TH ST., 839 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large of rooms; superior board; select appointments gentlemen; terms reasonable. 34 TH ST., 200 WEST.—Two nicely furnished parterns reasonable, all convenience, terms reasonable, 105 TH ST., 76 WEST.—Very handsomely furnished terms reasonable; near "L."

Select Bonrd-New Bersey.

O REFINED GENTLEMEN, large rooms, super board; \$5 weekly. \$14 Park av., Hoboken.

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CHARLES ST., 12.—Large and small rooms, hand somely furnished, for gentlemen only, in private samily; no children: quiet neighborhood; references

WASHINGTON PLACE. 64. Nicely furnished also side room; hot and cold water; large closets THE GORDON UPRIGHT.

New planes from \$250 upward,
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kents \$3 GORDON'S 139 Fifth av near 20th st. 1 -SUITES, handsomely furnished; private bath single rooms; with or without board; references 14 West 35d. 12TH St., 40 WEST. A large comfortable room, only; references. 28 TH ST. 882 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large 28 rooms: housekeeping privileges; also parlor floor; terms reasonable. 31 ST ST., 358 WEST. - Handsomely furnished large front rooms, but and cold water; ample closet 320 ST. 365 WEST.—Large and small rooms, com 32 fortably furnished; also communicating rooms all conveniences; reasonable. 330 St., 128 WEST. Two connecting rooms; steam heated; bath; flat; terms reasonable; ring 24 TH ST., 115 WEST near B'way.—Handsomel: 21 furnished large, sunny rooms; all convenience terms nominal: references. 39TH ST, 40 WEST. - Nicely furnished rooms for bachelors; reference. 41 ST ST., 200 WEST.-Handsomely furnished parter and bedroom; steam heat southern exposure; terms moderate.

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